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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - - NORTHEAST REGION

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14 WAYS TO CONSERVE SOIL AND
QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

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TO PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS:

By doing one or more of the 14 things listed above you can qualify for payments under the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The payments will cover part of the out-of-pocket cost of adopting the

practices. This leaflet gives the rates of payment for each practice and tells just what to do to be eligible for payments.

The payments and the rates listed are contingent upon Congress making available in 1937 the full amount of money authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. After you find out just how the program will help you carry out your plans you will need to discuss them with your county agent or committeeman, to make sure that they can be approved as good farming for your farm.

In nine Pennsylvania counties—Adams, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, and York—payments will be made for diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops, and the section on “Diversion”, on page 10, tells how to earn these payments. All tobacco growers in the State will be eligible for payments for shifting some of their tobacco soil-depleting base acreage from tobacco to soil-conserving crops. Tobacco growers in all parts of the State will want to read the section on “Diversion from the Tobacco Base” on page 11.

Farmers in all parts of the State will be eligible for soil-building payments if they use approved soil-building practices. Probably there is nothing unfamiliar in the list of soil-building practices. All of them are suited to conditions in Pennsylvania and have been encouraged by the State agricultural extension service, and many successful farmers have been using them for years. The practices for Pennsylvania were recommended by the Pennsylvania State and county committees and approved by the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The national soil-conservation program aims at conserving and improving farm resources; the program for Pennsylvania carries out the principles of the national program in ways that are especially suited to Pennsylvania.

A top limit is established for the amount that may be earned by adopting soil-building practices on any one farm. “The Soil-Building Allowance” on page 2 tells how to figure out the allowance for your farm. “Applying for Payment” (p. 12) and “Other Points Affecting Payment” (p. 12) also contain information you will need. Terms such as “cropland” and “open noncrop pasture” have definite meanings in this program. These and other terms are defined on page 14.

THE SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Pennsylvania farmers who properly carry out one or more approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments within the limits of their soil-building allowances. The soil-building allowance is the total amount which may be earned by adopting soil-building practices. A farmer may earn all or part of his allowance, depending on the approved practices he uses. But he cannot earn more than his allowance, no matter how many practices he uses.

Allowances for farms not eligible to earn diversion payments will be established on a slightly different basis from that used for allowances for farms eligible for diversion payments. The diversion payment is not limited by the soil-building allowance. Farms not eligible to earn diversion payments will have allowances of at least \$20 each, even if the items listed below do not add up to that amount. Each farm eligible for diversion payments will have a soil-building allowance of

at least \$10 in addition to the possibility of earning a diversion payment.

The following items will be included in calculating the soil-building allowance for a farm:

For farms not eligible for diversion payments:

- \$1 for every acre of cropland;
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland in commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937;
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936;
- \$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936;
- 35 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

For farms eligible for either general or tobacco diversion payments:

- \$1 for every acre of cropland; minus the number of acres normally in soil-depleting crops, and plus the number of acres diverted on which payment can be made in 1937;
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland in commercial orchards cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937;
- \$1 additional for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936;
- \$2 additional for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown on the same acreage in 1936;
- 35 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

A farmer may adopt any one or more of the following soil-building practices which will help to conserve and improve his farm resources. If a practice calls for the use of specific materials (such as limestone) he may substitute equivalent amounts of any other approved material which serves the same purpose, and may still qualify for payment.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Planting evergreen or deciduous forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The trees to be evenly distributed, approximately 6 feet apart, and adequately protected against livestock grazing.

Practice No. 1.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$6 per acre.

Planting seedlings.

Practice No. 2.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$10 per acre.

Planting transplants.

Payment for more than one area, each smaller than 1 acre, will be made if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to one-half acre or more.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and white pine.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, on the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selections.

BUILDING 2-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 3.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 10 cents per rod.

Constructing fence of at least two strands of barbed wire with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart, to exclude livestock from woodland previously used for pasture.

BUILDING 3-STRAND WOODLAND PASTURE FENCES

Practice No. 4.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 15 cents per rod.

Constructing fence of not less than three strands of barbed wire, or of woven wire at least 24 inches high, with not less than one strand of barbed wire, and with posts or other suitable supports not more than 1 rod apart; to exclude livestock from woodland previously used for pasture.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Applying on cropland or pasture land, either at or before the time of seeding, not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalent per acre, and seeding such land between March 1 and October 31, 1937, to at least 18 pounds per acre of a pasture mixture containing at least 6 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown, domestic or Canadian varieties of clover seed (such seedings not to be used for green manure):

Practice No. 5.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre.

Seeding without application of fertilizer, either because sufficient superphosphate was applied in 1936 or because satisfactory soil tests or other evidence indicate that treatment is unnecessary.

Practice No. 6.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$4 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or a mixture containing the equivalent of 37 pounds of 16 percent nitrate, 225 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 24 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 7.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.75 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying fertilizer as provided in practice 6 above.

Payment will be made for performing practices nos. 5, 6, or 7 only on soils where lime is not required because of previous application under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or because a lime-requirement test shows a lime requirement of less than 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone per acre.

Pulverized limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve. The equivalent of 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone is either: (1) 4,000 pounds of ground limestone which will analyze at least 80 percent carbonates, 90 percent of which will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 25 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve; or (2) 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; or (3) 1,400 pounds of ground burned lime; or (4) 2,000 pounds of lump burned lime; or (5) 4,000 pounds of agricultural slag; or (6) 2,000 pounds of artificial carbonate of lime, pulverized oyster shell, or lime marl, containing at least 80 percent carbonates; or (7) 4,000 pounds of lime marl, not artificially dried.

Practice No. 8.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$7.50 per acre; in area B, \$7 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 37 pounds of 16 percent nitrate, 225 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 24 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

The equivalent of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 16 percent superphosphate, or 50 percent muriate of potash, is a quantity of materials, other than manure, containing quantities of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, or potash, or combinations of these, equal in weight and quality to that contained in the specified amount of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 16 percent superphosphate, or 50 percent muriate of potash.

Area A includes Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lackawanna, Luzerne, McKean, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties. Area B includes all other counties in the State.

Practice No. 9.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6.25 per acre; in area B, \$5.75 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 8.

Practice No. 10.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$9.25 per acre; in area B, \$8.50 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 37 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 225 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 24 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 11.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$8 per acre; in area B, \$7.25 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 10 above.

APPLYING LIME AND FERTILIZER TO ESTABLISHED PASTURES

Applying, to established grasses and legumes on land devoted to permanent pasture, not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalent per acre:

Practice No. 12.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6 per acre; in area B, \$5.50 per acre.

Applying either 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 85 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 260 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 28 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 13.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$7.75 per acre; in area B, \$7 per acre.

Applying either 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 85 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 260 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 28 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 14.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$9.50 per acre; in area B, \$8.50 per acre.

Applying either 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing the equivalent of 85 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 260 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 28 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 15.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Applying either 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or a mixture containing the equivalent of 85 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda, 260 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, and 28 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash, on those lands to which lime was applied under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or on which a lime-requirement test shows a requirement of less than 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone per acre.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS OF ALFALFA

Applying, at or before the time of seeding, not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalent per acre, and seeding such land between February 1 and October 31, 1937, either with at least 15 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian varieties of alfalfa seed or with a mixture containing at least 8 pounds of such varieties of alfalfa seed, 4 pounds of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian clover seed, and 4 pounds of timothy seed, per acre, provided that the timothy may have been seeded in the fall of 1936 (none of above seedings to be used for green manure).

Practice No. 16.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3 per acre.

Seeding without the application of fertilizer, either because sufficient superphosphate was applied in 1936 or because satisfactory soil tests or other evidence indicate that treatment is unnecessary.

Practice No. 17.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$4.75 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or a mixture containing not less than 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 30 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 18.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3.50 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying fertilizer as provided in practice no. 17.

Payment will be made for performing practices nos. 16, 17, or 18 only on soils where lime is not required because of previous application under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or because a lime-requirement test shows it to be unnecessary.

Practice No. 19.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$7.75 per acre; in area B, \$7.25 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing not less than 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 30 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 20.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6.50 per acre; in area B, \$6 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 19.

Practice No. 21.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$9.25 per acre; in area B, \$8.50 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing not less than 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 30 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 22.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$8 per acre; in area B, \$7.25 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 21.

Practice No. 23.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$10.75 per acre; in area B, \$9.75 per acre.

Seeding and applying either 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and a mixture containing not less than 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 30 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice No. 24.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$9.50 per acre; in area B, \$8.50 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay, and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 23.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

Applying, at or before the time of seeding, not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalents per acre, and seeding such land between February 1 and October 31, 1937, with a mixture of at least 6 pounds of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian clover seed and at least 5 pounds of timothy in an approved nurse crop, provided that the timothy may have been seeded in the fall of 1936.

Practice No. 25.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2 per acre.

Seeding without the application of lime and fertilizer, either because sufficient lime and superphosphate were applied in 1936 or because soil tests or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee indicate that treatment is unnecessary.

Practice No. 26.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$3.50 per acre.

Seeding and applying 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 27.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.25 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay and applying fertilizer as provided in practice no. 26.

Payment will be made for performing practices nos. 25, 26, or 27 only on soils where lime is not required because of previous applications under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or because a lime-requirement test shows it to be unnecessary.

Practice No. 28.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6.50 per acre; in area B, \$6 per acre.

Seeding and applying 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate per acre.

Practice No. 29.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$5.25 per acre; in area B, \$4.75 per acre.

Seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain or hay and applying lime and fertilizer as provided in practice no. 28.

APPLYING LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER TO ESTABLISHED LEGUMES AND GRASSES

Applying not less than the following quantities of the following materials or their equivalent per acre to established biennial or perennial legumes and grasses in orchards where the entire growth of such legumes and grasses is left on the land, or to cropland devoted to established biennial or perennial legumes used for hay:

Practice No. 30.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$5 per acre; in area B, \$4.50 per acre.

Applying 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 31.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$6.25 per acre; in area B, \$5.50 per acre.

Applying 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 32.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$7.50 per acre; in area B, \$6.50 per acre.

Applying 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 33.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Applying 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate on those lands to which lime was applied under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or where a lime-requirement test shows a requirement of less than 2,000 pounds of lime per acre.

APPLYING NITROGEN TO SOIL-CONSERVING CROPLAND IN ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Practice No. 34.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1 per acre.

Applying not less than 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda or its equivalent per acre over the entire acreage of any orchard or vineyard interplanted to soil-conserving crops and leaving such interplanted soil-conserving crops in their entirety on the land.

APPLYING LIME AND SUPERPHOSPHATE IN PREPARATION FOR SEEDING GRASSES OR LEGUMES

Applying between July 15 and October 31, 1937, at least the following amounts of the following materials or their equivalents per acre, to cropland if the county committee determines that such application is made in preparation for seeding such cropland to legumes or to a grass or legume mixture in the spring of 1938.

Practice No. 35.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$2.50 per acre; in area B, \$2 per acre.

Applying 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone.

Practice No. 36.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$3.75 per acre; in area B, \$3 per acre.

Applying 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone.

Practice No. 37.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$5 per acre; in area B, \$4 per acre.

Applying 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone.

Practice No. 38.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$3 per acre; in area B, \$2.50 per acre.

Applying 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 39.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$4.25 per acre; in area B, \$3.50 per acre.

Applying 3,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice No. 40.—RATE OF PAYMENT: In area A, \$5.50 per acre; in area B, \$4.50 per acre.

Applying 4,000 pounds of pulverized limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent supersphosphate.

Practice No. 41.—RATE OF PAYMENT, 50 cents per acre.

Applying 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate on those lands to which lime was applied under the 1936 agricultural conservation program or where a lime-requirement test shows a requirement of less than 2,000 pounds of lime per acre.

GROWING SMALL GRAINS OR ANNUAL GRASSES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 42.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$1.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses or any mixture of these with legumes, which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth.

GROWING LEGUMES AS GREEN-MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 43.—RATE OF PAYMENT, \$2.50 per acre.

Plowing or disking under biennial or perennial legumes (except those seeded in a nurse crop which is harvested in 1937 for hay or grain) from which no crop has been harvested and for which no seeding payment has been made under this or any previous program, and which have attained at least 2 months' or 12 inches' growth, or annual legumes which have attained such growth.

OTHER POINTS ABOUT GREEN-MANURE PRACTICES.—The rate of payment will be doubled for practices no. 42 and no. 43 when these are carried out on land normally devoted to commercial vegetables, so that the green-manure crop replaces at least one crop of commercial vegetables in 1937.

When annual grains are clipped green and left on and that normally is used for production of commercial vegetables, and no crop is removed from the land in 1937, this substitute practice may be used: If the clipped grains are followed by legume crops specified in practice no. 43, and the legumes are left on the land for the remainder of the 1937 growing season, it will not be necessary to turn under either crop. Clipping the grains takes the place of turning them under, and leaving the legumes on the land takes the place of turning them under. The above provision for doubled rates still will apply.

Leaving the entire crop on the land during the winter may be substituted for the plowing or disking under in practices no. 42 or no. 43 if the crop is one that is normally winter-killed.

DIVERSION

DIVERSION FROM THE GENERAL BASE

AREAS ELIGIBLE FOR DIVERSION.—The only counties in which payments are offered for diverting acreage from the general soil-depleting base are Adams, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, and York.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASES.—The county agricultural conservation committee will recommend for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture a general soil-depleting base for each farm in an eligible general-diversion area. This base shall represent the acreage on the farm normally used in production of general soil-depleting crops.

The general soil-depleting base established under the 1936 agricultural conservation program shall be the soil-depleting base for each farm in 1937, with any adjustments that may be needed to put each base as nearly as possible in line with normal operations on the farm, and to allow for 1937 change in crop classification. (In 1937 small grains harvested for grain or hay are classified as soil-depleting. In 1936 they were classified as soil-conserving.)

Farms for which no bases were established under the 1936 agricultural conservation program shall, subject to the adjustments just outlined, have bases determined upon the acreage of soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1936.

FARMS ELIGIBLE FOR DIVERSION.—In diversion areas, farms with general soil-depleting bases of 20 acres or more will be eligible for general diversion payments. In special cases, however, the county committee may find from its history that a farm which has a soil-depleting base of less than 20 acres is also eligible for diversion payments.

RATE OF DIVERSION PAYMENTS.—For eligible farms, diversion payments will be made for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base, up to 15 percent of that base. The payment for each acre diverted will be at the rate of \$9, adjusted according to the productivity index of the county in which the farm is located.

The county productivity index for the general soil-depleting base shall be determined upon the basis of the yield of the general soil-depleting crops grown on all farms in the county, compared to the average yield of such crops for all farms in the United States.

EQUAL INCREASES IN SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only for diverted acreage which is equaled by an increase in the soil-conserving acreage on the farm. To be eligible for payment a farmer must match each diverted acre with an acre of soil-conserving crops over and above the soil-conserving base.

DEDUCTIONS FOR EXCEEDING BASE IN DIVERSION AREAS.—In diversion areas deductions will be made if the 1937 acreage of general soil-depleting crops is larger than the general soil-depleting base acreage for the farm. The deduction for each acre by which the base is exceeded will be at the diversion rate for the farm. On farms not eligible to earn diversion payments, deductions will be made if the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops is larger than 20 acres.

DIVERSION FROM THE TOBACCO BASE

ELIGIBILITY FOR DIVERSION PAYMENT.—Any farm with a tobacco soil-depleting base is eligible for a tobacco-diversion payment. However, if a farm has a tobacco base of 5 acres or less, and the operator does not apply for a diversion payment, the farm will be considered as a nondiversion farm in computing the soil-building allowance. "Tobacco soil-depleting base" means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of tobacco.

The 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the tobacco soil-depleting base which was or could have been established for such farm under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, subject to any adjustment which will result in equitable bases for all farms in the county for which tobacco bases are established. However, the tobacco soil-depleting base for any farm shall not be more than twice the acreage of tobacco grown in 1937.

PAYMENT FOR DIVERSION.—Payment may be earned for diverting up to 25 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for the farm. However, payment will be made only for the number of diverted acres matched in 1937 by an acreage of soil-conserving crops over and above the farm's soil-conserving base. For each acre so diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base the payment will be 3 cents a pound times the farm's normal tobacco yield per acre.

DEDUCTIONS FOR TOBACCO ACREAGE IN EXCESS OF THE 1937 TOBACCO SOIL-DEPLETING BASE.—If the 1937 acreage of tobacco exceeds the 1937 tobacco soil-depleting base, a deduction from any payment which otherwise would be made respecting the farm, will be made for each acre of such excess, at the rate of 3 cents per pound for the normal tobacco yield per acre.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS

Farm land shall be classified as follows:

Soil-depleting.—Land on which any of the following crops are grown shall be classified as soil-depleting, and in establishing soil-depleting bases and in checking performance, the acreage of land devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once:

Corn (field corn or popcorn) except sowed corn plowed under.

Potatoes.

Truck and vegetable crops, including sweet corn, melons, and strawberries.

Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, Italian ryegrass, millets, and Sudan grass, if harvested for grain, hay, or forage.

Small grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and grain mixtures) for grain or hay.

Bulbs and flowers.

Annual legumes (soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, field beans) harvested for grain or hay.

Rape, except when plowed or disked under.

Soil-conserving.—Land on which any of the following crops are grown and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested shall be

classified as soil-conserving, and if two or more soil-conserving crops are grown on the same land during any year, the acreage of such land shall be counted only once as soil-conserving:

Sweetclover, medium red clover, alsike clover, white clover, mammoth red clover, and alfalfa.
 Vetch, winter peas, bur or crimson clover, and annual varieties of lespedeza.
 Soybeans, except when harvested for grain or hay.
 Sudan grass, millet, Italian ryegrass, and sorghums, not harvested for grain, hay, or forage.
 Sowed corn and rape, when plowed or disked under.
 Bluegrass, redtop, timothy, orchard grass, and mixtures of any of these.
 Rye, oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay; provided a good growth is left on the land or plowed under.
 Forest trees planted on cropland.

Soil-conserving crops grown on land used for the production of a soil-depleting crop.—Land in any of the combinations of soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops listed below shall be counted twice—once as soil-depleting and once as soil-conserving.

All land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop).

All land on which green-manure crops are seeded following commercial vegetables and plowed under as green manure after having attained at least 2 months' growth or 12 inches' growth.

Neutral uses.—Land used in the following ways shall not be classified either as soil-conserving or soil-depleting:

Planted to vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, nut trees, and perennial vegetables not interplanted (any portion of the area which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop).

Idle cropland.

Cultivated fallow land.

Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar noncrop land.

Woodland other than cropland planted to forest trees.

APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

To be eligible to participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program a farmer will make out the necessary forms and supply the necessary information which will be filed with the county committee within time limits established by the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payment will be made only upon application on the proper form filed with the county committee within the time fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, supported by any necessary information regarding farming operations.

Application for payment may be made by any producer entitled to receive all or a share of the crops or of the proceeds of the crops produced on the farm in 1937, or who incurs all or any part of the expense of soil-building practices carried out on the farm.

OTHER POINTS AFFECTING PAYMENT

RATES OF PAYMENT.—The rates of payment listed in this leaflet may be increased or decreased by not more than 10 percent, depending on how many farmers take part in the program.

APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Payment will be made only if soil-building practices adopted are in line with generally accepted standards of good farming. For that reason, every farmer who plans to adopt a soil-building practice should first consult with his county committee, to make sure that the practice is suitable to his farm, and that the methods and materials he plans to use will be approved.

TIME LIMIT.—Payments under the 1937 program will be made only for practices carried out before December 1, 1937.

NO DUPLICATION OF PAYMENT.—No payment will be made for a practice carried out on any acreage if labor or seed or other material used in carrying out the practice is furnished free or paid for by any State or Federal agency.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS ON FARMS NOT IN ELIGIBLE DIVERSION AREAS.—The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to make deductions from payments otherwise earned if in 1937 a farm's acreage of general soil-depleting crops is larger than the farm's soil-depleting base acreage. The rate of deduction would be \$9 per acre, scaled up or down according to the productivity index of each county.

EXPENSES OF ASSOCIATIONS.—In computing payments, deductions will be made for county agricultural conservation association expenses.

1937 PRACTICES MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH PROGRAM.—Payments may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the agricultural conservation program is adopted in 1937.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.—On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration, payment will be made only for carrying out such soil-building practices as are, prior to performance, approved for the farm by the county committee in accordance with special instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.—On farms where two or more producers are concerned, the soil-building payment shall be divided among them in proportion to each producer's share of the total expense of carrying out the soil-building practices, according to the facts as found by the county committee.

The diversion payments shall be divided among producers concerned in the same proportion as the crops in the general and tobacco soil-depleting bases are divided.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION

Any person who has an interest in the crops or the proceeds thereof produced on any farm in the county in 1937 shall become a member of the county agricultural conservation association of the county whenever any form or information required in connection with the 1937 agricultural conservation program is submitted for the farm in which he is interested, or whenever in 1937 he attends a meeting called for the purpose of electing committeemen. Any person shall cease to be a member of the association if in 1937 he does not file an application for payment within the time specified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Each county association shall designate a group of persons to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in the county. That group will be known as the county agricultural conservation committee or county committee.

DEFINITIONS

CROPLAND is farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to fruit orchards, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits other than those abandoned.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or cultivated bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937, or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means vegetables or truck crops (including among others potatoes, sweetpotatoes, melons, cantaloups, and strawberries, but excluding sweetcorn for canning and peas for canning) of which the principal part was sold off the farm in 1936.

OPEN NONCROP PASTURE means fenced noncrop pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for dairy animals, and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland. Each 5 acres of such land must be capable of supporting at least one cow or one horse or the equivalent in smaller animals during the normal pasture season. Five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts will be considered as equivalents of one horse or one cow.

